

THE LESSER LEGISLATURE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Supervisors learned many things yesterday afternoon, especially about road department work. They learned first of all that the \$1900 which they appropriated on July 1 for carrying on the road work was intended to keep on the payrolls all the men who had been working on June 30. That meant that the whole \$1900 had to be expended. Sam Johnson, the road supervisor, called their attention to this matter, and asked the Board to change it, as he might not need that amount of money.

Then the Board found that it had \$1746 in road taxes in the hands of the County Treasurer to be expended in maintaining roads in Honolulu district, that sum being designed to aid in the general road work.

Then after the supervisors had appropriated \$5000 for general road work on all payrolls, they learned that a large amount of this has to be expended to supply feed for the department's mules, for coal, etc., to keep the steam rollers going, for electric lights in the stables, for telephones, and for rentals of property, especially where the cement pipe is made and kept by the department. As the system gradually unfolded the supervisors opened their eyes in astonishment. Some of the supervisors thought that the \$5000 were to be expended in paying voters only for work done, having failed to take into consideration the fact that the mules which draw the wagons of dirt, etc., have stomachs and therefore have to be fed, and the bills paid.

Most of the afternoon's session was devoted to learning about the road and garbage departments. Sam Johnson was present, armed with payrolls, list, documents of all kinds, and had an answer to every question, some of which rather floored the august body.

However, the road supervisor was directed to use the \$1746, road taxes, in completing Nuuanu and School streets. Out of the \$5000 he was directed to do work on other roads, such as completing Fort Street above Beretania.

At another meeting the road supervisor will be asked to explain the system of the collection of garbage fees about town. He explained it in general yesterday, but later will supply lists of people who pay the fees. An effort is to be made by the Board to solicit additional fees from people who do not now utilize the service.

At the opening of the session Paele expressed his doubt as to the validity of the resolutions passed at midnight on July 1 taking over from the Territory the several departments now running under the county authority, especially where sums of money therein were appropriated. He did not think that the Board could appropriate by resolution, but considered it necessary to follow the precedent established by the legislature and appropriate money by act. The matter was referred to the county attorney for a written opinion.

The offer of Viggo Jacobson to prepare a welcome to the members of the Taft party on behalf of the County Board, at an expense of \$100, was laid on the table, the county having no funds for such a purpose.

County clerk Kalauokalani's appointment of Jos. Aea as stenographer, was approved.

James Low of the Ewa road board was present. He was told that the clerk would ask him in writing to supply statistics as to road work in his district, covering payrolls, general expenses and work necessary to be done. A resolution was passed asking High Sheriff Henry to continue the use of retort prisoners in the quarries as retort to supply material for the road department.

The question of the payment of employees of the road and garbage departments was brought up by Lucas. He thought that where men are scheduled to receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day they should be paid weekly and not twice a month. It was hardship on the men, and was one of the reasons why some of them got into the hands of money sharks. Most of the Supervisors appear to agree with this view of the situation, and possibly in August Lucas's suggestion may be carried out.

An executive session was held at which a resolution prepared by Treasurer Trent relating to a system of payment of employees of the county, was considered. The resolution related to the county disapproving of the territorial system of permitting employees to assign their wages to other persons. In other words it meant that the Treasurer means to pay wages only to the persons who are on the payrolls.

OFFICER APANA SUED FOR \$2000

Lee Lon has brought suit against C. Aana, sometimes called Chang Ping, for \$2000 damages on account of assault and battery with fists, hands and feet, alleged to have been committed on plaintiff by defendant on March 1905. Plaintiff says he was laid up from the assault, incurring a doctor's bill of \$100, besides detention from business. A. S. Humphreys is the defendant. A Chinese policeman on the Honolulu force.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—

The immigration question, considered of importance in recent months, has been looming into more prominence here in the last few days. China may become a strong factor in forcing a general alien immigration law at the next session of Congress. It might seem improbable that all the prejudice and all the powerful influences that are arrayed against the admission of Chinese, could be pushed aside for such a purpose. However, genuine alarm exists in the administration about the threatened boycott of American goods in China. Today President Roosevelt made public a telegram he had just received from the Portland Chamber of Commerce, appealing for a more liberal interpretation of the Chinese laws. Yesterday the cabinet, at practically its last meeting for the summer, had a long and earnest discussion of the matter. It was stated today at the White House offices that by early next week the President would take some decisive action.

All that, of course, will be known in Honolulu before this letter reaches there. But the bearing of this and future actions can be well kept in mind, because of the trend towards the enactment of a general immigration law by Congress. At the Chinese legation it is declared that the last treaty with this government was ratified as a favor to the United States. When a treaty was attempted some six months ago, Secretary McCall of the Department of Commerce and Labor, being a Californian, would listen to no provisions likely to be unpopular on the Pacific Coast, with the result that the treaty was killed.

Now the threatening attitude of the Chinese is apparent on every hand. The Chinese legation here says it is not at all probable at present that China would accept the treaty which it proposed six months ago. The principle the Chinese government feels disposed to put forward is that there shall be no special discrimination against Chinese. As matters now stand, China, they say, has a right to claim the same treatment from the United States as the most favored nation. If the United States wants to enact a law that will raise barriers to all laborers of the coolie class, well and good. China will make no objections. But their government holds that unless a general alien immigration law is passed the boycott, now threatened, will go into effect. All this makes the situation serious from the administration's standpoint and particularly interesting from the standpoint of Hawaii, although it may not presage the freer admission of Chinese laborers into the islands. But if the entire subject is to be opened up before Congress, an opportunity might come to secure Chinese labor for the islands along lines heretofore planned up to the present time impossible because of the hostility in Congress to opening the Chinese question in any form whatsoever.

It is believed here that former Minister Wu Ting Fang is taking a hand in the situation from the Oriental side. He had very pronounced views on the subject, when stationed here in Washington and took occasion to observe conditions in this country, commercially and otherwise, with great detail. His advice to the Chinese authorities at this time as to methods of bringing this country to terms probably would be more intelligent than that of any other of his countrymen.

HAWAII'S REFUNDING BONDS.

President Roosevelt approved yesterday, June 23, the issue of \$600,000 of refunding bonds for Hawaii. This is regarded at the Interior Department as putting the issue on a sure footing. It will probably be an easy matter now to market the bonds in New York or some other financial center on advantageous terms. The application to the President was for only \$600,000, because, as represented to the Interior Department, the territory expected to pay about \$200,000 of these bonds now outstanding from revenues on hand or in early prospect.

GOV. CARTER'S RESIGNATION.

The news of Gov. Carter's resignation was printed here yesterday. It did not occasion much surprise in well informed circles, where it became known some weeks ago that the governor might prefer to quit office soon. Whether President Roosevelt will accept the resignation or whether he will advise Mr. Carter to go back and resume his work, probably Mr. Roosevelt himself would be unable to say at this time. It was stated on authority today that the President had not had opportunity yet to form any opinion on the Hawaiian situation, as caused by the governor's resignation, and that he probably would not until after Mr. Carter arrives here and has a talk with him.

There is considerable regret here in official circles that Mr. Carter has resigned. While those in a position to judge, from the standpoint of the administration, have been aware that he was getting into numerous difficulties with people in the islands, the President and the Department of the Interior have looked upon Mr. Carter as

a very efficient governor, worthy of their confidence. It was stated today that whatever action President Roosevelt takes in naming Governor Carter's successor, he will be largely guided by what Gov. Carter himself recommends. If the Governor is not reappointed he will probably, in effect, name the man who succeeds him. And, because of President Roosevelt's admiration for the young governor the latter will likely remain a strong influence with the administration in shaping Hawaiian affairs, as far as that task falls to the President.

McLELLAN IN TOWN.

Mr. George B. McClellan, secretary to Delegate Kalaniana'ole, arrived here yesterday and registered at the Dewey Hotel. He came by way of the Southern Pacific, leaving his wife in New Mexico, where she is visiting friends. As is known in Honolulu, he came to secure an attorney to conduct the delegate's contest before the House of Representatives and also to arrange other matters in that connection. He stated this afternoon that he had not yet engaged counsel but that he was talking with two or three different attorneys and would probably reach a decision within two or three days.

LAUKA'S CONTEST.

While all these preliminaries are necessary, it by no means follows that Lauka's contest against Kalaniana'ole will be heard very soon. As a rule the House is slow to consider election contests and it sometimes happens that these contests go over into the short, or last session of a Congress. The contest against the Delegate from Hawaii must first be presented before one of the three election committees of the House. But these committees will hardly be named before next Christmas, certainly not for two or three weeks after the next House organizes and elects a Speaker. It is equally certain that the committee, to which the contest is assigned, will not take it up to hear the evidence and the arguments of attorneys on both sides before the beginning of the New Year, 1906, and it would not be surprising if the consideration of the contest before the committee were postponed till February or March of next year. As elections Committee No. 2, of which Representative Olmsted, of Penn., is chairman, considered the Hawaiian protest from the Home Rulers at the last session of Congress it is quite likely that the Speaker of the next House will refer the Lauka-Kalaniana'ole contest there for consideration. It might also be proper to say right here that the chances are nine out of ten that the House committee will find against Lauka. In that event, with a House of about 116 Republican majority, it is certain that the House itself will give the contest little consideration and that the vote will be overwhelming against Lauka. Those may sound like sweeping statements but men who have been around the National House with an opportunity to observe the trying of election contests will recognize them as true. Many a contestant has tried to secure a larger allowance than \$2,000 for the expense of conducting his contest, as Lauka may think of doing. Such efforts, from much more influential men than Lauka have utterly failed. The general policy of the House is to discourage contests and the opinion prevails that \$2,000 is too much any way for the expenses of the contestant. If Lauka pays his transportation from Honolulu to Washington and back again, and adds to that the cost of living here three or four months, with something for attorney's fees and for other expenses, there will be a deficit in his personal exchequer before the rumpus is over.

HONOLULU HARBOR.

Gen. Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers, said today that the award for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu had not been made, as the bids had not yet reached here. Some days ago he received an inquiry from the San Francisco Bridge Company for specifications of the Honolulu project, which, as planned, will eventually cost \$1,582,000. "I was a little surprised," said Gen. McKenzie, "that this firm should have written here. We have left the matter almost entirely to the San Francisco office and I suppose the specifications have been distributed out there."

As is undoubtedly understood in Hawaii, the purpose of the engineer office is to devote the appropriation of the last Congress to digging an entrance to the harbor 400 feet wide and 35 feet deep and then to spend as much of the appropriation as there is left towards deepening the harbor proper.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

RECOMMENDED BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Mr. M. Links, a storekeeper at Carcoar, N. S. W., Australia, says: "I never fail to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, because I know it is good." You make no mistake when you buy this medicine. Dealers all over the country will tell you the same thing. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Miss N. B. Forsythe, lately a teacher in Kamehameha Girls' School, left in the Korea. After visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Smith at the Hotel Tuxedo, California, she will go to New York, ultimately entering the Boston Technological Institute as a student.

Former Justice Galbraith has sent friends a card showing that he has resumed the practice of law at Oklahoma City.

TWO SHIPWRECKED CREWS ARRIVE ON THE TURNER



CAPTAIN JENSEN OF THE "MATHEW TURNER" WHO BROUGHT 26 SHIPWRECKED MEN TO HONOLULU YESTERDAY FROM MALDEN ISLAND.

The American schooner Mathew Turner reached port yesterday morning with twenty-six men from the Norwegian barks Victor and Salamis, which were wrecked on Malden Island during a storm on May 19th. The Turner brought both crews and three boats, and although there was hardly food enough or accommodations for the large number of extra men, Captain Jensen brought the men along rather than leave them on the island where food was scarce.

Malden Island is 1600 miles directly south of the Hawaiian group and is one of the guano islands of the Pacific Phosphate Company. There are over one hundred men at work on the island, and the Victor and Salamis were there loading guano when the storm occurred which wrecked the vessels.

When Captain Jensen was seen yesterday he gave the following account of the voyage:

We sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 7th, bound for this port, and had a fair passage and fairly good run to Malden Island.

On June 11th at 7 p. m., while passing Malden, which is a small island of coral formation situated in lat. 4° 61' S. and long. 155° 02' W. and is a guano station, bonfires were seen on the island, which is very low, rising but 13 feet above sea level.

The wind was very light, and the vessel was making but 3 miles per hour, when at 9 p. m. a boat came alongside.

It contained a portion of the crews of the two wrecked Norwegian barks—Victor, about 600 tons and a crew of 10 men; and Salamis, about 1000 tons, with a crew of 16 men.

It appears that both vessels dragged their moorings and their anchors in a westerly gale on May 19th and 20th and stranded on the coral reefs. Both vessels were quickly broken up, and only a little provision and clothing was saved.

The manager of the island had only 6 weeks' provisions for his crew of 100 South Sea Islanders and 6 white men, and nothing definite was known as to when the next vessel would arrive. So when on June 11th the Turner hove in sight, the outlook was bad, and they were anxious to get away from the island.

I had ample stores for my crew of 13, but with an increase of 26 men and the equatorial calm belt to be crossed, the food question became a very anxious one.

As it was evident that they would have to take to their boats and strike out for some other island in a couple of weeks, there was nothing to do but get them on board and share and share alike.

So the Turner hove to, and all hands, with what clothing, stores and boats were saved from the wrecks, were taken on board.

On June 13th we proceeded on our voyage, and had we not received some of the provision from the wrecks, we would have fared badly, as we had an exceedingly calm passage from Malden.

The Victor was a wooden bark, commanded by Capt. Danielson. She sailed from Launceston (Tasmania) February 7th, and arrived at Malden Island April 2nd. She had but a few tons of guano on board when lost May 19th. She was owned by O. Rife Grimstad, Norway.

The Salamis, an iron bark, commanded by Capt. Isak Larsen, sailed from Melbourne February 18th and arrived at Malden May 28th. She was loaded and ready for sea when driven on the reef by the gale. Owned by L. Gundersen, Porsgrund, Norway.

The Turner brings a consignment of coal for the Inter-Island Steamship Co.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa called on Acting-Governor Atkinson at the Capitol yesterday afternoon.

NEED OF A COFFEE TAX

Mr. A. Louison of Hanaakua is in town on business and will be here about two weeks. When seen at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday, in response to a request, he spoke as follows about coffee and the tariff:

Of late we have seen much agitation in the press for a tariff on coffee, and it is my firm belief that it will be realized in the near future. It is in the natural course of logical events, but the United States will consider the industrial needs and development of her insular possessions, and the great factor in building up mainland industries has been tariff protection. The same holds good for protection of insular products, so that our prosperity may be assured. It follows therefore, that eventually we are going to have a great American coffee industry.

When we consider the Philippine Islands in conjunction with Porto Rico and Hawaii, we have enough acreage that can be developed to coffee which in time is able to supply the demands of the mainland. Inasmuch as coffee does not conflict with a product of an equal nature of the mainland, makes our contention and plea a much stronger one. It must not be forgotten that the United States by placing a duty on coffee creates several beneficial conditions.

In the first place, we will be placing millions of money into the treasury of the United States, that now finds its way into the Brazilian and other South and Central American countries through export duties.

Secondly, as heretofore stated, we are creating a new development under the American flag giving the opportunities in this line of industry to American citizens and American capital.

Thirdly, inasmuch as the United States is going to face a large deficit in its treasury, this can easily be wiped out by a tariff on coffee. It is a well known fact that the heavy investments in South and Central America, are in the hands of Europeans, so, this makes it very clear that the United States with a free coffee market, is building up and paying tribute to European interests.

The coffee industry is any man's industry, and with ample protection the man of moderate means, as well as the capitalist of large means, can engage in its culture.

Porto Rico, our sister territory, has an area of 165,000 acres devoted to coffee, and they make the claim that they can double more than this area. Hawaii being a larger territory certainly, we could eventually in time outstrip her.

The question of a duty on coffee means so much to the future of Hawaii especially in its industrial and commercial growth, that all interests of this Territory should aid in obtaining tariff protection. A five-cent tariff on coffee would work wonders in our future economic welfare. It would not be amiss if our delegate to Congress would take with him a party, well versed in this industry and its possibilities, to assist this measure in case the same came up for discussion.

The United States now consumes annually over 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee, and I mention this fact simply to show the magnitude and possibilities of its future.

15 SCHOOL MA'AMS TO VISIT ISLANDS

The Promotion Committee received a cablegram yesterday from its Los Angeles office stating that fifteen school teachers of Southern California had booked for passage to Honolulu on the Maraura. Owing to inability to secure additional accommodations, the promoter of this company of tourists, Miss Ludwig, is filling up a party for the Oceanic steamship Sierra sailing from San Francisco on July 20. No information has been received indicating the length of stay of the party, but it is believed that they will be here about sixty days. The cablegram indicates they will take the volcano trip and the generally travelled route about the islands.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY OCCUPIES NEW OFFICE

High Sheriff William Henry, with Geo. C. Sea, his clerk, has established his office in the southeast tower room on the ground floor of the Capitol. In his capacity of warden of Oahu prison, or the Territorial penitentiary, the high sheriff has commissioned T. Bourke as his deputy. Albert McGurn, formerly deputy warden to Bourke as warden, is now in charge of Oahu county jail—the place created in the prison enclosure for segregating persons convicted of misdemeanor from those convicted of infamous crime. This separation was necessary under the U. S. constitution, as otherwise the most petty offender could not lawfully be imprisoned without indictment by a grand jury.

The flag on the Judiciary building, where the U. S. Court, Attorney and Marshal are located, was placed at half-mast yesterday to remain in that position the prescribed ten days out of respect for the memory of John Hay, U. S. Secretary of State.

MORTUARY REPORT MONTH OF JUNE

A general summary of the mortuary report for Honolulu for June, made by Registrar General D. P. Lawrence, is as follows:

Mortality for month of June, 1905, males 50, females 23, total 73. Annual death rate per 1000, 22.28, on basis of 32,806 population.

Births reported (incomplete), 52. Marriages reported, 62. Deaths investigated, 6. Coroners inquests, 5. Post mortem examinations, 10. Non-resident, 5.

By nationality the deaths were as follows: American, 5; Chinese, 11; Hawaiian, 27; Japanese 19; part Hawaiian, 3; Portuguese, 6; other, 2. Of the total of 73 deaths, 19 were of infants under one year old, and 29 of children under ten years old. Following is a summary of the causes of death: Febrile, 2; diarrheal, 2; venereal, 1; diphtheria, 1; constitutional, 17; developmental, 3; nervous, 11; circulatory, 8; respiratory, 4; digestive, 17; urinary, 2; accident and violence, 4; suicide, 1.

Manley G. K. Hopkins has been appointed to a clerkship in the office of County Treasurer Trent.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.